REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT. | carefully turned but wooden and lifeless phrases of

ANGLO-IRISH POLITICS. A FOTION IN REGARD TO THE TRANSVAAL ABANDONED HOME RULER SHOWING AFFINITY FOR THE LIBERALS-MORE LAND LEAGUERS PROSECUTED. Mr. Ryland, a British Liberal, has abaned the motion which he intended to move in Parliament in regard to the asvaal. Captain Nolan is willing to act as the Home Rule Parliamentary whip provided party will allow him to sit with the prosecutions have been set on foot against Land Leaguers in the south of Ireland.

OPPOSING COERCION. A LEADING BRITISH RADICAL ACTING WITH PARNELI -MORE PROSECUTIONS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. Joseph Cowen (Radical), M. P. for Newcastle-on Type and Mr. Parnell will address a public meeting in London on the 4th of February to protest against

consequence of the prolonged debate in the use of Commons on the address in reply to the m's speech, Mr. Rylands (Liberal) abandoned

his motion in regard to the Transvaal.

The Dully Telegraph announces that Captain John P. Nolan will withdraw his resignation as Home Rule Parliamentary whip on the understanding that he shall be allowed to sit on the Liberal side of A Land League meeting at Rockcarry. Monaghan

County, Ulster, and a counter-meeting of Orangeon the 18th inst., were prohibited on the nd that the meetings might lead to a breach of the peace.

Mr. O'Neill, Secretary of the Cork Land League, recently summoned on the charge of intimidation by writing threatening letters, has been discharged for want of evidence to sustain the charge. Forty-three members of the Land League have been summoned at Listowel on the charge of seditious con-

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S POLITICAL BIAS-SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS-THE EX-PREMIER AS AN ORATOR-HIS POWER OF IMPRESSION IN DEBATE -THE DREAM OF IMPERIALISM REALIZED TO BE

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- As matter of mera ceremony, nothing can be less splendid than the opening of Partiament, when it is not opened by the Queen in person. Yesterday it was opened by commission. and there was so little of stateliness or pageant about the performance that very few people indeed took the trouble to see it. Last year Her Majesty graciously bestowed the favor of her royal presence on her Legislators. This year she finds it inconrenient to leave Osborne. Last year Lord Beacons field was Prime Minister. This year Mr. Gladstone is Prime Minister. Her Majesty is the most constitutional of sovereigns, but there are occasions when she appears to indulge her private prefscences. In such vanities as are purely spectacular, there is, perhaps, no great reason why she should not have her own way. Her readiness to lend lustre to an important political function when Lord Beaconsfield is the chief political figure in it, and her reluctance to do the same thing when Mr. Gladstone is the chief political figure, may be merely accidental coincidences. If gossip says it is something more than that, the Queen, anely, cannot be held responsible for gossip. There are people who remark on these coincidences—which have been rather numerous. There are those who say that, at this moment especially, when the Queen's authority has to be reasserted in a rebellious and all but revolted island, she would have consulted the dignity of her station and promoted the welfare of the realm over which she rules if she had appeared in person at the opening of Parliament, which is to asked to confide unusual powers to her Government. But these are high matters, and must be passed over. It is enough to note that the cere nial part of the business which was entered

upon yesterday bore no proportion to the real gravity of the business itself. As it was understood that Lord Beaconsfield eak on the Address, I went down to the of Lords just before 5, and, under the friendly enidance of half a dozen policemen, found my way to the gallery. The dimly lighted chamber was hatf full of Peers. The side galleries were tenanted by Peeresses and their female friends, all in bonnets and furs. The Diplomatic gallery was almost empty. The only parts of the honse well filled were those assigned to the press and the public, yet, compared with the appearance of the place on ordinary occasions, it seemed almost crowded. Their lordships had adjourned aring the speech read by the Lord Chancellor three hours before. The sitting now held was for debate and for the hearing of debate. It was noticeable that the muster on the Liberal benches represented a much greater proportion of the actual Liberal strength than did that on the Tory side of the whole Tory forces, which outnumber the Liberal by something like five to one. Quite a third of the entire ering was on the right of the Lord Chancellor. Ministers were in great force. Bland Lord Granville and on his right Lord Kimberley with his matter-ofot face, and on his left the Duke of Argyll, who oked, as he assally looks, convinced that he was a chieftain, and these were his clansmen. Behind sem sat the mover and seconder of the Address, bung Lord Carington, in searlet, and younger Lord Yarborough in the more modest blue and silver of some yeemany corps. Save the Bishops, who wore robe and wig, and the clerks at the equally robed and wigged, these two young feliows were the only ones in all the assembly no lad in the combre and commonplace habiliments of modern men about town in the morning—morning lasting here always until eight o'clock dinner. They carried it off well, and spoke their prepared pieces like clever first-form boys with whom the headmaster had taken unusual pains. Prim Lord Shaftesbury sat hard by, with genial Lerd Houghton for company, much increasing the otherwise chilly temperature. On the second bench, but not directly behind the Ministers, sat Lord with his strong, well-featured face and ook of having already seen most things worth see taking a place on the cross-benches, more creditable to him because they more creditable to him became The Duke ridge was by his side, soldiers having no more politics than heirs apparent of the Crown; but the Duke of Edinburgh, though as much a sailor as the Duke of Cambridge is soldier, ranged himself mong the opposition. Lord Derby, who for some ime after his withdrawal from Lord Beaconstield's sent, sat on the halfway benches, has now in across the floor and taken post on the t below the gangway. The Lord-President much confronted the ex-Lord-Lieutenant of

cust of the obscurity which reigned in the hall; utily because almost everybody were their hats. Complement seems these who were uncovered as Lerd Beromalcid, directly facing Lord rawville; sitting in the attitude familiar of many years to the House Commune; his head bent; chin sunk his copious black stock; shoulders stooping; and crussed, less crossed; the indescribable air of pocritant humility blending with a genuine air injeliectual pride and conscious superiority to see accept in. He of all others was the central aircrof the sympny; on him all eyes were bent; was to cuttle his accepts and not to listen to the nts and not to listen to the

escently to empty the house by of rising to spear. At the mo-

decorated chamber was filled. No man was better aware of it than he, but long practice has made him an adept in deportment, and nobody is better versed than he in the art of seeming natural. He sarried his apparent abstraction so far as to adjust his necktie and pull down his wristbands; with quite the simplicity of gesture that might become a man in the privacy of his own room. His prolonged contemplation of his legs led one to expect ome manœuvres with the garments that covered them, but in this the anxious spectator was disappointed. He talked unconstrainedly with his neighbors; with Lord Cranbrook on one side and the Duke of Marlborough Incidents connected with the opening of Parat are given in the London letter apon the other; vouchsafing now and then a word of recognition to his protege, Lord Lytton, whom he made Viceroy of India and an Earl of the United Kingdom, but whom a greater than Lord Beaconsfield had omitted to make by nature a ruler of men. Looking at the ex-Prime Minister from a distance little or no change in his appearance was observable; he seemed as good a man as he was a year ago when he governed this Empire, and was pushing its coundaries out to the heart of Central Asia.

> But when Lord Beaconsfield rose to speak a certain change, not great, but perceptible, became evident. People who heard him for the first time might well ask whether this the great member of Parliament who for forty years had been a power in England. As to that I may repeat what I have said before that Lord Beaconsfield is not and never can have been an orator. He is hardly even a good speaker, but he has been and still is one of the most effective depaters of his time-adroit, ready, full of surprises and seldom failing to search out the crevices of his enemy's armor. I know a friend of Lord Beaconsfield's, who declares with all sincerity that the public is quite wrong about the secrets of his influnce. "He never could speak," says this candid admirer. "He is not clever, but he is good," which may be commended for lanidary purposes to the epitaph-maker of the future ; to Dean Stanley, for example, if he should think of giving him a monument in the place once assigned to Prince Louis Napoleon. He began last night in a husky voice, which we in the gallery heard at first with difficulty He leaned forward on the table with both hands. In his manner was neither energy nor animation; on his countenance there was no play of emotion; of gesture he was so sparing as to notion that he did hot like to let go of the table which held him up. Yet before he had uttered tensentences he had securednot the attention of his auditory which from the first word hung upon his lips, but an entrance into the minds of friends and foes alike for the idea on which his speech was founded, and of which he never lost his hold.

The idea was a very simple one, yet an idea of which only an extremely clever and extremely unscrupulous man would have made the use he did. It was merely that Mr. Gladstone ever since he came into office had been undoing whatever Lord Beaconsfield had done; for the sake of undoing it, irrespectively of the merits or demerits of the old policy, and because it was Lord Beacons-field's policy. Upon this he rung every "You have made havoe of the treaty change. of Berlin because it was my treaty. You have relinquished Afghanistan because I conquered it "senttling out" was Lord Beaconsfield's phrase. You threw over the Royal Commission in Ireland because I appointed it. You have treated Ireland as a country pervaded with order because I said it was in a disorderly and perilous condition." That is the substance of Lord Beaconsfield's harangue Those are the propositions which he expounded with his usual skill in putting things, and illustrated with copious incident which a man may always command who does not allow his natural fertility of mind to be checked by too close adherence to mere

Now, that is a plausible sort of statement, pro vided it be confined to generalities, and provided nobody is allowed to reply to it. As to reply, indeed. Lord Beaconsfield is presumably indifferent. His known and often-stated theory is to produce the needed effect for the moment; sure that it is more difficult to root out of a mag's mind an erroneous conception than it is to plant it there. Lord Beaconsfield conceives it to be his business as leader of a party to strike the k no matter how false the note may be, it will be taken up by the whole orchestra, and played upon, and echoed and reechoed until from sheer force of repetition it becomes familiar to the hearer, and so in the end is really received by a great number of people as a true and not a false note. He is careful not to strike more than one at a time: not to confuse the ear of the multitude by a complication of melodious sounds. With all the variations the air is the same throughout. What he said last night is demonstrably inaccurate—to use no stronger word. Lord Granville instantly proved part of it to be uttely without foundation. But it is risking nothing to predict that Lord Granville's confutation will pass with little attention, and that Lord Beaconsfield's speech will be made over again by scores of Conservative orators in the coming debates. I don't say so by way of criticism or remonstrance. I say it by of deserved panegyric on Lord Beaconsfield's extraordinary and almost unequalled power of mpressing upon other men, upon the men who fol-

extraordinary and almost unequalled power of impressing upon other men, upon the men who follow him especially, the views of things he himself takes, and the line of polemics he wishes them to adopt against the common enemy.

This was also the sincere element of his speech; and was effective in proportion to its sincerity. Lord Beaconstield had probably come to believe that Imperialism really meant something; that it was a policy which the country had taken up, and, whatever might be the vicinsitudes of party, would require successive administrations to follow and carry out. He thought so even last summer after the election had gone against him by an immense majority. He or his lieutenants kept taunting the Liberals with following in Jingo footsteps. As Lord Granville well pointed out last night, the cry of the Conservatives all summer was to the new Government: You are following servilely our policy, you accept the treaty of Berlin, and so on. Now that it appears that Mr. Gladstone has views of his own about foreign aftairs, and has shown a capacity for enforcing them, and has, while respecting treaties, thrown the weight of England's influence against the ideas and powers which Lord Beaconsfield enforced and protected, the ex-Minister takes up pains to conceal his bitterness. This it is which has rankled in his breast for months past; this it is which inspires his outburst of auger now. And this it is, as Lord Granville coolly told him last night, the country meant should be the result when the constituencies turned Lord Beaconsfield out and not Mr. Gladstone in. The dream of Imperialism is seen to be a dream; what we heard last night was but the noise of the resentment of the alseeper who has been too rudely awaked.

G.W.S.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CHILLIANS IN LIMA. PLIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT OF PERU-NO RESIST-ANCE MADE TO THE INVADERS OF THE CAPITAL

-GREAT CARNAGE. LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. A dispatch from Buenos Ayres dated yesterday ays: "The Chilians have attacked and completel defeated the Peruvian Army at Miraflores. Twentyfive thousand Peruvians were engaged in the com-bat. General Pierola, President of Peru and Commander-in-Chief of the Army has fled. Chilians occupied Lima, the capital, without resistance on Monday, the 17th inst.

"General Pierola's brother and the Peruvian Min

ister of War were taken prisoners. "The Pernyian loss in the battle at Cherilles is said to have been 7.000 killed and 2,000 prisoners.

The Chilian loss in both battles was beavy."

The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the con-

clusion of an armistice, and ask that the person of Sefior Pierola be respected.

Miraflores or Sana, the scene of the great attie, is in the province of Chiclaye. It is thirty-two illes southeast of Lambayeque, which is six miles from

the sea, and is connected by railroad with Pimentel. Miraflores was once a place of importance, but is now mostly in ruins. Previous to the recent operations the Chilians were said to have occupied points so situated that their were in horseshoe form to the south of Lims, leaving the country toward Ancon and open and undisturbed. Lims, the capital of Peru, which is now in the hands of the Chilians, has about 160,000 inhabitants and is the seat of government. It has fine public buildings, and is

tant from its port on the Pacific.

tands on the banks of the Rimac, and is six miles dis-

considered the handsomest city of South America

The reported defeat of the Peruvian army and the fall of Lima were general themes of discussion and comment yesterday in some circles of this city. A Tribuxe reporter visited Senor Garcia, the Peruvian Minister to the United States, yesterday afternoon to inquire whether he had received any corroboration of the fulligence. Senor Garcia declared that he had received intended in the state of the contract of the fulligence. Senor Garcia declared that he had received in intimation of the fall of Lima from any source whatever. "In case the capital has fallen, do you believe the war will be at an end?"

"I do not. On the contrary I think that the Peruvians will fight to the bitter end, and as long as they have a musket to handle."

Joseph C. Tracy, the Cousul-General for Peru in this city, expressed himself in a less sanguine strain. "I could not have been more surprised," he said, "than when I first read the report of Lima's fall. I am not rendy to give as opinion in regard to the accuracy of the report. In spite of its comparative strength and the courage of the defending army, Lima may possibly have been captured. Yet I do not think that this event will ferminate the war unless toe Chilians offer different terms of peace from those they offered some time ago."

Senor Diego de Castro, the Chilian Consul, when applied to refused to comment on the report, although he appeared to be in clated spirits.

THE BOERS SEEKING AID.

THE SWAZI KING UNWILLING TO AID THEM. LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881 A dispatch from Durban to The Times says: "Herr Pretorious, the Boer Triumvir, has visited Mr. J. H. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, to solicit his mediation and permission to obtain ammunition. It is asserted that President Brand said the first request should have come earlier, and he refused to

"There are hundreds of loyal Boers in Pretoria, and it is said that they can muster 2,000 men there. Hundreds of Boers may desert to the British ranks when Sir George P. Colley approaches the Boer forces. The Boers endeavored to induce the Swazi King to join them, but he positively refused to desert the British and has prepared to attack the Boers if they enter b's country."

· A NIHILIST PLOT DISCOVERED.

KIEFF, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. Two men and two women have been arrested here on suspicion of belonging to a secret society. The police discovered at their house a programme of an extreme terrorist faction of Nihilists which recommends murder and incendiarism. A quantity of revolvers, daggers, axes, machinery for the manufacture of forged passports, a portion of a secret printing-press and a large number of revolutionary proclamations were also found. Copies of a proclamation relating to the intended murder of a military official in Kieff were also found, but the crime has been prevented by the discovery of the facts above

TRYING TO SETTLE THE GREEK CLAIM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. It is stated in official circles that Germany recommends the Powers to accept the Porte's proposal for a fresh conference on the Greek frontier question. It is reported that Greece is preparing a note asking

St. Petersbung, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. Agence Eusse says: "We think the proposal of the Porte for negotiations at Constantinople in relation to the irontier affords hope for a practical result."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. Laycock, the oarsman, practised yesterday in Shoreham harbor. The umpire states that there is no chance whatever for the race between Hanlan and Laycock to be rowed to-morrow, till which time it had been postponed, and advises the scullers

the race.

The date for the pigeon-shooting match between Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott has been altered from the lat of February to Monday, the 7th of that month.

GAMBETTA AND THE RADICALS.

Panis, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. M. Gambetta, who was reclected President of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, received 262 votes, which is only three more than he received in 1880, when his friends sought to explain the falling off by alleging that the election was harried. The Ex-treme Left evidently did not vote for him, as 45 votes were thrown away on other persons.

CHINA ACCEPTS RUSSIA'S TERMS. ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881.

The Marqu's Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, has given notice to the Russian Government that China adheres to the stipulations drawn up at St. Peters-burg, which consequently will be embodied in the

EDWIN BOOTH AS "IAGO."

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1891.

The Daily Telegraph says that "the brilliancy of Mr. Booth's Iago, its lightness and humor, is in astonishing contrast to his over-elaborated and ultra-accentuated Othello.

A YOUNG MAN MISSING.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 21 .- Great excite ment has been ereated at Moneton by the disappea ance of a young man named John Gibbons. It is sup-posed that he walked into the river on Saturday high and was drowned.

CANADA SUFFERING. GASPE, Jan. 21 .- The gulf is full of ice.

The weather during the last two weeks has been very rough. There has been a protracted snow-storm and very cold weather. THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET. MONTREAL, Jan. 21 .- The stock market was easier

and lower to-day.

TO BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 21 .- John G. Farr, who was convicted yesterday of the murder of his wife on September 18, 1880, was to-day sentenced to im-prisonment for life.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

AN ENGINEER'S FATAL JUMP.
CINCINNATI, Jun. 21.—Alonzo Bond, engineer
on a Wubash express train, when approacing Cecli,
lad., last night, saw a freight train taking a siding, and expecting a collision, he jumped off. He was throunder the cars and cut to pieces. His fireman remain on the engine, and escaped injury.

on the engine, and escaped injury.

MUNDERED IN HIS STORE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Melsonville to The Daily Dispatch says: Last night a liquor-store keeper, natured Lafferty, put two men, named Aliman and Jones, out of his store for raising a disturbance. The men broke open the door, entered and killed Lafferty with a place of from. They were arrested, and are now in juil at Nelsonville.

are now in Jail at Nelsonville.

OHIO FRUIT TREES IN GOOD CONDITION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan 21.—The Ohio State Journal says: "We are informed from diff. rent parts of the State that no fears are entertained as to the Iruit crop of Ohio, even the peach buds being in healthy condition in nearly every locality. The fruit trees throughout the State were in good condition to resist the cold weather when it came on. If we do not have a fair apple crop the damage must be done later."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

FRATRICIDE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Jait. 21.—Two brothers named Lafterty, living about inte niles from Parkersburg, W. Va., got into a fight last night, when the elder stabbed and instantly killed the younger brother. Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 21.—John Lawser, who shot and killed Amusiah Lavingston January 5, a messenger at the State Lunatic Hospital, was tried this afternoon and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

sequitted on the ground of Insanity.

SOLDIER MURDERED BY A GAMBLER.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—The Necs has the followin pecial: At Los Angeles, T. Rinder, a selder of Company St. Infantry, was shot and tilled in John Nasworthy aloco by a zambler named Watsen, who escaped on a rac ores furnished by his friends.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—The News has the following from Weatherford, William Burton, of Weatherford, whit was convicted of the morder of "Jack". Such as the last form if the Court, was sentenced to death, and the Court of Appeals in affirmed the verdict of the lower Court.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. RANDALL LONG LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THE POSITION OF

PRESIDING OFFICER - SEVERAL CONTINGENCIES TO BE REGARDED IN MAKING PREDICTIONS—THE

GRANT RETIREMENT BILL.

The question of the Speakership of the next House of Representatives is already exciting much attention among the Republican members, and an active canvass is being carried on. It is generally conceded that Mr. Frye is the one likely to receive the honor, in case he is not called to the Senate. In the expectation that Mr. Frve will not long continue a member of the House, several prominent Republicans are pushing their claims for the position. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported amendments yesterday to the Grant retirement bill.

THE QUESTION OF THE SPEAKERSHIP. IR. FRYE LOOKED UPON AS THE LEADING CANDI-

DATE IN CASE HE REMAINS IN THE HOUSE-OTHER CANDIDATES AND THEIR PROSPECTS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- The canvass among Republicans for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives is very active, considering that the Speaker will not be chosen until some months have elapsed. At least a dozen candidates are already in the field, and several of them are making a vigorous canvass. Last week the belief was general that there was a perfect understanding that Mr. Blaine would resign his seat in the Senate before the adjournment of the Maine Legislature, and that Representative Frye would be elected to fill the vacancy. Acting upon this belief, several members of the House quietly gave their friends to understand that they were candidates for the Speakership. The announcement in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. Blaine had no intention of resigning from the Soumany expressions of incredulity so far as it appeared to imply that Senator Blaine will not enter General Garfield's Cabinet, has nevertheless served greatly to complicate the question as to who will be the next Speaker of the House.

It is generally agreed among Mr. Frye's friends that should be remain in the House he would be elected Speaker without much difficulty. In fact, he has already received voluntary assurances of support from enough members to make his election a certainty. Several of the members who would themselves be promising candidates if Mr. Frye were entirely out of the field will be found among his hearty supporters if he is a candidate. Some of Mr. Frye's friends think that Mr. Blaine should frankly tell that gentleman, if he can, whether there will be a vacancy in the Senate from Maine. Some of the candidates appear confident that there will be, and are proceeding upon that assumption, while others are contingent candidates only. Among the latter is Mr. Hiscock, who in the event of Mr. Frye being a candidate will support him,

Mr. Hiscock's course in the House has won for him many warm friends. They say that he is a studious and industrious member; that he does not speak unless he has something to say; that he is remarkably free from prejudice and petty jealousy; and that he possesses the cool and judicious temper so greatly needed in the presiding officer of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hiscock's friends claim votes for him from nearly every, State and a majority of the votes from New-England if Mr. Frye should not be a candidate. It is also expected that he will receive the votes of all the Republican members from New-York.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, is an unconditional candidate since the election of Mr. Conger as Senator. Mr. Burrows is now serving his second term in the House of Representatives. He is an eloquent speaker, is a man of agreeable presence and manners, and possesses one of the most important equisites of a presiding officer-an excellent voice. Mr. Burrows says that he has received many assurances of support from members who represent States in which he has made campaign speeches, and he has traversed nearly all the Northern States from Maine to California on stumping" tours. He expresses considerable confidence in his prospects of election. It should be added that Mr. Burrows has frequently served as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and in mition has demonstrated his familiarity with the rules of the House and his ability as a presiding

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, is another prominent candidate. Mr. Dunnell has served ten years in the House, and has been a member of several of its most important committees. He is now a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Dunnell expects to receive pretty general support among Northwestern members, excepting those from Michigan, and claims some votes from Pennsylvania and New-England.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, now at Vienna, is also a candidate for the Speakership. He served eight years in Congress, and was a member of several important committees. He is distinguished for his cool alertness in debate, and is said to be an excellent presiding officer. It is urged as an objection to him that his record on tariff questions when he was a member of Congress indicates that he is not in harmony with a great majority of the Republican party. His friends, however,

is not in harmony with a great majority of the Republican party. His friends, however, assert that Mr. Kasson's views in that respect have undergone a chance, and that in all his speeches during the late campaign he took strong ground in favor of the tariff laws. Mr. Kasson labors under a certain disadvantage. He has not been in Congress since 1876, and is therefore not personally acquainted with many of his future associates in the House. His absence from the country during the last four years has also served to throw him somewhat out of the current of politics at home.

Judge Orth, of Indians, is also announced by his friends as a candidate for the Speakership. Mr. Orth has sorved a númber of years in Congress, and is very familiar with the course of legislation on most of the important questions that have arisen during the last twenty-live years. Not much is known respecting his positive strength in the coming contest, as until very recently he has devoted himself to the Senatorial canvass in Indiana.

Judge William D. Kelley is also spoken of as a candidate who would receive the support of the Greenbackers and probably of some Republicates. His prospects of election do not at this time appear to be flattering. General Henderson, of Illinois, has been mentioned as a candidate. Mr. Henderson is serving his third term as a member of the House, and is a member of the Committee on Commerce. It is whispered that his election would be very gratifying to Senator Logan. Within a day or two Mr. Reed, of Maine, has appeared as a candidate for the Speakership, and this is regarded by some as conclusive evidence that Mr. Frye will be elected to the United States Senate, as, of course, Maine would not present two candidates for Speaker. Mr. Reed's services as a member of the famous Potter Committee made him widely known and gratefully remembered by Republicans. He is now a member of the more "stalwart" members of the House. His friends believe that he will be a strong candidate.

General Keifer, of Ohio, is another "stal

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE GRANT RETIREMENT BILL WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881.

The amendments to the Grant Retirement bill reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day are merely verbal, except the clause and in accordance with the date of his commission," which is added to the section providing that at any time when the President shall consider that an emergency has arisen requiring the services of General Ulyases S. Grant on active duty, he is bereby authorized to assign him to any command commensurate with the rank of General." The vote in the committee this morning on the question of reporting the bill favorably was as follows: Ayes-

Senators Logan, Burnside, Plumb and Cameron (Penn.); nays—Senators Randelph, Cockrell and Grover. The other two Democratic members of the committee, namely Mesars Maxoy and Hampton, are absent from the city, the latter having been called to South Carolina a day or two ago by the dangerous illness of a sister.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate's Executive session this afternoon was mainly devoted to further discussion and con concerning the newspaper publication of the Chinese Treaties, and the fact that yesterday's proceedings on this subject had also become known to the public. In the course of the discussion as to the best means of preventing such occurrences in future, a suggestion was made, and apparently received with much favor, that each Senator be required to make a declaration on honor as to whether or not he had any part in the divulgence of the matter referred to. It is not learned that any defi-nite or final action was taken. THE TEST OF BOILER FLUES.

tors of Steam Vessels to-day, an informal discussion occurred as to the advisability of asking for author ity from the Secretary of the Treasury for building a boiler at a suitable place with which to test the

At the session of the Board of Supervising Inspe

strength of large boiler flues. A committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration and THE NEW BANKRUPT BILL The House Judiciary Committee has in-structed Representative Harris, of Virginia, to report to the House, with a favorable recommendation, the "Lowell Bankrupt bill," as modified by the committee. This is the bill which was before the delegation of merchants in session here during

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1881. Secretary Sherman returned to the city last night. The population of the State of Nevada is 62,265; that of Wyomius Territory 20,788.

The preparatory order to Captain John G. Walker to oumand the Shenandoah has been revoked. The President to-day approved the joint resolution appropriating \$2,500 to meet the expenses of the Inter-national Sanitary conference now in session.

The new post on the Rio de La Piatte, Col., will be designated as "Fort Lewis," and the name of the tempo-rary camp at Pasosa Springs, Col., will be changed to "Pagosa Springs." Colonel Butterfield, who recently investigated the

alleged census frauds in South Copronounces the statement that he coldly treated by the people of that State to be unifue. He says that he was treated very hospitably by the people whom he met in all parts of the State, and that he entertains grateful recollections of his reception.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

GOVERNOR FOSTER'S POLITICAL FUTURE. NO DESIRE FOR A CABINET POSITION-GENERAL GARFIELD'S SELECTIONS NOT YET FINALLY MADE. Governor Foster, of Ohio, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel vesterday morning. He was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter whether it was generally considered in Ohio that the Senatorship question was to be reopened. Governor Foster said that if allusion was made to the report that Secretary Sherman would be appointed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that he (Foster) would be elected to succeed him in the United States Senate, such repor's were purely speculative. "I do not mean to say," said the Governor, "that such an event is improbable, but if it occurs it will be because General Garfield, in looking about him, will be unable to find a man for Secretary of the Treasury whose ability and general fitness for that position are so well recognized as Mr. Sherman's."

Have you any idea concerning the complexion of General Garfield's Cabinet †"

"I saw General Garfield about ten days ago. I know that he is endeavoring to make a wise selec tion, but has not as yet made any final choice for any one of the Cabinet portfolios."

"It has been understood in certain political curcles that you were to be one of General Garfield's

"It is true that some of my friends are endeavor ing to bring such a result about. I do not court such a position, however. I rather prefer an office secured by the will of the people. I regard the acceptance of a Cabinet position as the end of a public man's career. Were I to go into the Cabinet it would be under circumstances that would leave me free to act, untramuelled and without making any pledges. I have so stated to General Garfield."

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP. HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 21 .- The fifth ballot for nited States Senator was taken to-day, without

effecting an election, as follows:

Whole number of votes east, 234. Necessary to a choice, 118.	
liver	Barrd
19W	Snowden

There were a number of pairs, and only 234 members were present. The convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATOR CAMERON CONFIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- Senator Cameron yesterday said that he had little doubt of the election of Oliver in Pennsylvania, but that it was not probable that UNCERTAINTY IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN. Neb., Jan. 21.-The Legislature met at

the Opera House Wednesday in joint convention and voted twice for United States Senator with the following result: Paddock, 40; Weaver, 15; Wyck, 14; Dundy, 14; Mason, 8; Post, 7; Nance, The Democrats, nine in all, voted for Judge Kinney. There was no choice in the balloting for

A REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB. The Shook-Dittenhoefer-Marshall wing

the Republican Central Club met in Clarendon Hall last night to organize for the present year. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats was read by A. J. Dittenhoefer and accepted. The report gives the representation of the different districts as arranged for 1881. The Committee on the Bevision of the Constitution and By-Laws also reported. The principal business of the evening was the election of officers for the present year, evening was the election of officers for the procedury e-which was accomplished with the following result: President, Sheridan Shook: Vice-Presidents, Henry C. Robinson and Robert W. Taylor: Secretary, Alexander W. Eagieson; Corresponding Secretary, Henry C. Bans; Treasurer, D. D. T. Marshall; Sergeants-at-Arms, Thomas J. McLaughlin and John J. Diegen. The club will meet hereafter on the third Thursday of every month except July and August.

GROVER FOUND TO BE INSANE.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 21.-The case of William Voorhees Grover, charged with the murder his wife, who was only thirteen years old, went to the jury this forenoon. Judge Walling's charge was strongly against the prisoner. After four hours' deliberation the jury came into court and rendered a verdict of " Guilty, but insaue." The Judge then metructed the jury that if they judged the prisoner insane, their verdict shoul be "Not guilty because of lusanity." The foremen explained that such was the meaning the jury intended to convey. The jury returned to court a few minutes later and rendered the latter verdict. Grover was sent back to jail. The Court will commit him to the Morristown Asylum for the Insane on Mouday.

KILLING HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 .- A dispatch from Detroit says: William Van Biaircom, a farmer of Geneva, Livingsion County, Mich., shot his wife dead yesterday and then killed himself with a revolver. Dissipation and family troubles were the cause.

OHIO EDITORS IN BALTIMORE,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21 .- The Ohio Editorial Association, numbering 110 members, and a few ladies, arrived in this city at midnight last night on a visit to Baltumore, and afterward to Washington City. To-night a formal reception and welcome took place at the Carrollton Hotel.

WORKING FOR YOUNG MEN.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations announces that the next cleunial meeting of the international Convention of these societies will assemble in Cleveland, Oxio, from May 25th

NEW-YORK STORM-BOUND.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION OUT OFF.

HE CITY A GLARE OF ICE—TELEGRAPH WIRES DRAGGING THE POLES DOWN TO THE GROUSI NO MESSAGES SENT OR RECEIVED FOR HOURS-THE CITY WITHOUT ITS POLICE AND FIRE DE-PENCES-THE DAMAGE-TORNADO IN NEW JERSEY.

The storm which visited this city yesterday was more severe and peculiar in its e than any that has passed over this part of the coast for a number of years. The sn fell early in the morning soon turned to rain, which froze as it fell, covering everything with a thick coating of ice. The damage to the wires and poles of the telegraph companies was particularly great. Many of the wires were broken, and many poles fell un their heavy burdens. Telegraphic communication with places outside of the city was entirely suspended for hours, and late last night the situation had only slightly improved. A tornade did considerable damage at Asbury Park, N. J., and in the neighborhood.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

BEGINNING OF THE STORM-APPEARANCE OF BUILD INGS WHEN DAY BROKE-A GLARE OF ICE-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION IMPEDED.

The storm began about 1 o'clock in the morning with a light fall of snow. This changed to sleet and rain in an hour or two. About 4 o'clock the mercury fell and the streets and sidewalks were soon covered with a thin sheet of ice. At daybreak the city presented a beautiful and singular appearance. The walls of the buildings were white with thin ice, while the caves and window-sills were fringed with loicles. In many streets the telegraph wires gleamed like silver cords. Church spires seemed made of glass. The lamp-posts were covered with ice, and there was a line of icicles on the elevated railroads from the Battery to Harlem.

Early in the morning men were at work cleaning the see from the sidewalks in front of dwelling houses and stores. Their clatter was kept up all day. The employes of the Street-Cleaning Bureau were to be seen at work in spots. About 9 o'clock a drizzling rain set in. It soon became heavy and continued with unabated force until about 3 in the afternoon; then it slackened, but did not cease entirely until 7 in the evening. After that hour there was slight rain at intervals. There was a heavy wind blowing all day, which added to the great discomfort. It dashed the falling drops into the faces of the pedestrians, and rendered umbrellas uscless, often turning

Rusiness throughout the city was almost sus pended, the lack of telegraph communication being severely felt. Up-town few women in the street. Even Macy's was deserted, and the crowd in Fourteenth-st. near Broadway was small. Some private carriages were seen on the up-town streets, which were dreary in-

Wholesale stores were almost empty. Even the street-pedlers succumbed to storm, and for once the pedestrian in Broadway, below Chambers-st., was not asked to buy ear-laps, knives, pocker-books or poodle dogs. There were numerous policemen in the street, as they had to do extra duty, keeping watch for fires, the fire telegraph being out of order. the

DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING ABOUT. The walking was something awful. The which had fallen in the night began to melt about 10 o'clock, and by noon the pavements were covered with slush, in no place much less than two inc with slush, in no place much less than two inches deep. Wherever there was a hollow there was a lake which looked like solid ground. Early in the day there were many falls on the slippery pavements. Later the failing see from the tolegraph wires was really dangerous, and it did not seem safe to go near a telegraph pole. The wires in Broadway were heavily coated with lee, and the wind shock this off. Several persons were struck by it, and received painful but not serious injured.

The slush was not deep enough, however, to impede the movements of trucks, omnibuses and street cars. The omnibuses were drawn by two horses, as usual, and mide their regular trips without much difficulty, except when hindered by the failing telegraph wires.

The travel on the elevated roads was interfered.

out much difficulty, except when a substitute of falling telegraph wires.

The travel on the elevated roads was interfered with considerably. Early in the morning there was a slight fog, which made it necessary for the trains to run slowly. Between 0 and 12 o'clock a number of telegraph poles in Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth-aves, were blown down, and they accuse the second of the structures, obstructing

to run slowly. Between 9 and 12 o'clock a number of telegraph poles in Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth-aves. were blown down, and they fell against the structures, obstructing the trains for a while. Blocks occurred on all the roads, but none of them lasted longer than three-quarters of an hour. Many of the street car lines dul comparatively little business, as the falling of the telegraph roles caused a great many blocks. But the tracks were comparatively clear from snow, and few extra horses were put on the cars. The Broadway Line was blocked at one time in the morning for two hours and a half. The,Sixth Avenue Line was blocked several times, once for about an hour. There were also delays on the Eighth Avenue Line. The Ninth Avenue Line thad a double force of horses at work, but their cars were blocked frequently. The cars in Third-ave, were delayed, but not so often as those on the West Side. The cars on the Fourth Avenue Line were hindered very little.

Fulton-st., between the East River and the Elevated Railroad station, was one vast sheet of water, three or four inches deep. The wind blew down toward the ferry with tremendous force and dashed the water almost in sheets against the passengers as they came from Brooklyn. The other side streets down-town were in a fair condition for vehicles, although almost impassable for pedestrians,

Shortly before 9 o'clock a heavy gust of wind carried away the flagstaff erected beside the Goddess of Liberty on the cupola of the City Hall, and, with it, the left arm of the goldess. Both fell on the pavement in front of the Hall. The pole, which was thirty-five feet in length, was broken in several proces, and the arm was snapped in two. It was a very one-sided goldess for the romainder of the day.

The scene in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, usually so bony, was desolate in the extreme. Early in the morning a few of the guests braved the storm and ventured down-town only to return for huncheon with rained umbrellas, clothes soaking wet, and temper iy no means improved b

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN. The effect of the storm on the telegraph wires was picturesque as well as disastrous. The ice began to form on them between this city and Philadelphia about 4 s. m. The first report of poles falling came to the Western Union office from Harrisburg, Penn. to the Western Union office from Harrisburg, Fenn. Soon after, the wires began to break near this city, and at noon yesterday communication was closed in all directions. A telegraph message could not be sent after that hour in any direction from this city, on any line of telegraph. Anxious merchants and brokers called at the telegraph offices willing to pay almost any sum to get a message off, but it was of no avail. Persons with messages of sickness a not death eagerly inquired as to the probable time when they could send or receive a message, and turned sadly away when a reply was given that it might be one day or it might be three before communication with distant points could be recestablished. Trains out of the city carried many passengers with messages to be sent from the first point reached where the telegraph lines were working.

The suspension was so complete and sudden that the citent of the storm and the damage to the wires entaide of the city could not be learned. In this city, however, the damage was greater than ever before known. In 1873 these wars greater than ever before known. In 1873 these wars greater than control snow and sleet which prestrated the wires and nearly cut off the city from outside communication. There were not over half as many wiret in the city at that time as at present, and the suspension was not so complete as it is now; hence the lefts time that this city has been absolutely Soon after, the wires began to break near this city,